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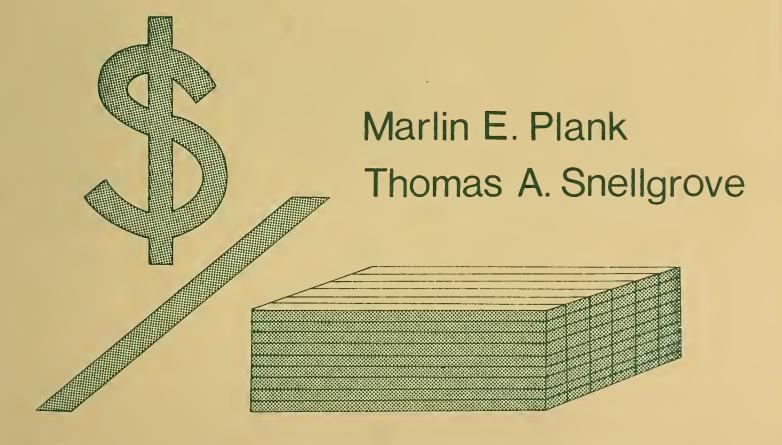
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# An Equation For ESTIMATING The

(VALUE And VOLUME) Of

(Western Larch Trees)



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## AN EQUATION FOR ESTIMATING THE VALUE AND VOLUME OF WESTERN LARCH TREES

Reference Abstract

Plank, Marlin E., and Thomas A. Snellgrove.
1978. An equation for estimating the value and volume of western larch trees. USDA For. Serv. Res. Pap. PNW-231, 29 p., illus. Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Portland, Oregon.

This paper describes an equation for estimating the total sales value or the volume for western larch trees. The equation requires four easy-to-measure characteristics. Both the development and the application of the system are discussed.

KEYWORDS: Tree value, volume estimation, grading systems, western larch, Larix occidentalis.

#### RESEARCH SUMMARY

Research Paper PNW-231 1978

This paper describes a system for estimating the lumber selling value and the total volume of western larch trees in a manner which is more accurate and more practical to apply than the conventional method of placing logs in discrete classes.

From a total sample of 576 trees selected from 21 different areas in northeastern Washington and north-western Montana, 506 were used to develop a prediction model equation. The remaining 70 trees plus 100 trees from a followup study in northwestern Montana were used to test the equation.

The model contains four tree characteristics:

- 1. tree diameter,
- 2. tree height,
- 3. the number of limb-free and defect-free faces in the butt 16-foot log, and
- 4. total tree defect.

The prediction equations account for 86 percent of the total variation in tree value and 89 percent of the total lumber volume variation as measured by the R<sup>2</sup> values.

When the system was applied to the 70 trees withheld from the original data, the prediction was 2.8 percent above the actual total dollar value and 1.8 percent above the volume recovered in lumber. The supplemental 100-tree study showed a predicted value of 2.7 percent less than the actual, and the volume estimate was 0.9 percent greater than that actually recovered.

The system is faster and more objective than log grading, and training and checking of cruisers is easier.

#### Introduction

This paper is a continuation of a successful effort to improve methods of estimating the value and volume of sawtimber in the Western United States. A system is described which estimates the lumber selling value or volume of western larch (Larix occidentalis Nutt.) trees in a manner which is simpler and easier to apply than the conventional method of placing logs in discrete classes.

Two other papers describe similar systems which are now being used to appraise Inland Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii (Mirb.) Franco) and western white pine (Pinus monticola Dougl.). These papers document the advantages of using a continuous variable system; likewise they show a number of reasons why the method of using discrete log grades is often inadequate.

The following describes the system, its development, and illustrates its performance with western larch.

#### Study Procedures

#### SAMPLE

This tree grading system was developed by studying the quality-related characteristics and lumber yield from two western larch lumber recovery studies. These studies were conducted in northwestern Montana and northeastern Washington (fig. 1). The Montana study included 297 trees selected from 11 areas on the Flathead National Forest. This resulted in 1,469 sawn logs with a lumber tally volume of 187,303 board feet. In the Washington study, 279 trees were selected from 10 areas on the Okanogan National Forest and the lumber yield from the 1,341 logs was 201,092 board feet.

The sample areas were chosen to represent differences in tree size, stem quality, and site characteristics. Within each sample area, individual trees were selected on the basis of d.b.h. The average d.b.h. and height for the trees in the Montana study area were 19.8 inches and 109 feet. For the Washington study, average d.b.h. was 23.5 inches, and average height was 113 feet. Over both samples, the d.b.h. range was from 8 to 43 inches. The study trees were felled and bucked into saw logs according to normal industry practice. The visible surface characteristics of each log were recorded in detail after the logs were spread out in the mill yard.

Lane, Paul H., Marlin E. Plank, and John W. Henley. 1970. A new and easier way to estimate the quality of Inland Douglas-fir sawtimber. USDA For. Serv. Res. Pap. PNW-101, 9 p., illus. Pac. Northwest For. and Range Exp. Stn., Portland, Oreg.

Snellgrove, Thomas A., Marlin E. Plank, and Paul H. Lane. 1973. An improved system for estimating the value of western white pine. USDA For. Serv. Res. Pap. PNW-166, 19 p. Pac. Northwest For. and Range Exp. Stn., Portland, Oreg.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

OREGON

IDAHO

Figure 1.--Range of western larch (shaded) and general locations (cross-hatched) of the 21 areas from which study trees were cut.

The study logs were processed at two sawmills which were considered representative of those processing western larch. The logs were sawn under normal production conditions, that is, sawing the particular mill's usual lumber items with the intent of obtaining the highest value from each log. The lumber tally values and volumes were based on kiln-dried, surfaced lumber tally according to general industry practice.

#### DEVELOPING THE PREDICTION MODEL

The determination of those tree characteristics most highly correlated with total value and volume of lumber began with the screening of 62 variables. Previous studies on other species have indicated which variables or combinations should be included in the screening process. A list of the independent variables that were examined can be found in appendix I. The principal methods used were the forward stepwise regression procedure and all possible regressions. The stepwise regression procedure was used to identify those individual tree characteristics that best represented the factors of tree volume, defect, and quality, and which were correlated with tree value or tree lumber tally volume. After this screening, the independent variables that had little or no correlation with tree value or volume or were too difficult or impossible to quantify in cruising were

omitted from further analysis. The remaining variables, along with alternative forms of the same variable, were further screened by means of the all possible regression procedure to choose the final variables for the model.

As previously mentioned, two separate studies were conducted. Separate analyses of the two studies were done concurrently. The same variables surfaced as being the most practical for application in timber appraisals and statistically accounting for the most variation in lumber volume and value. Consequently, the same model was chosen for the two studies.

Although the regression equations were statistically different for the two studies, a common regression was fitted to the data from both. A common regression line was chosen to provide a broader inference to the entire range of western larch, and the difference between the regression equations for the two studies is probably not of practical significance.

Four measurable characteristics survived as the most practical for application in timber appraisals and accounted for the most variation in lumber volume and value. They are:

- 1. tree diameter at breast height,
- total tree height,
- 3. number of limb- and defect-free faces on the butt 16-foot log, and
- 4. estimated tree defect expressed as a percentage of gross volume.

These four characteristics together with several transformations 2 of the same characteristics were selected as the best independent variables for the model. These variables along with lumber yield information were used to develop the regression equations for predicting total tree value (dollars) and lumber tally volume (board feet) on a tree basis. Total tree value (dependent variable) is determined by multiplying the lumber yield data found in appendix II by an appropriate price.

The following model equations are used for predicting total tree value and total lumber volume:

Total tree value = 
$$b_0 + b_1(DEF)(D^2H) + b_2(NLDF16) + b_3(D) + b_4(H) + b_5(DEF^2)(D^2H) + b_6(D^2) + b_7(H/D) + b_8(D^2H)$$

<sup>2/</sup> Transformations are constructed variables designed to account for interactions of independent variables, e.g., height over diameter (H/D).

Total lumber volume =  $b_0 + b_1 (DEF) (D^2H) + b_2 (NLDF16) + b_3 (D^2) + b_4 (H) + b_5 (DEF^2) (D^2H) + b_6 (H^2) + b_7 (H/D) + b_8 (H/D)^2 + b_9 (D^2H)$ ;

where, b is the Y intercept constant, b. is the regression coefficient where i goes from 1 to 9,

D is tree diameter at breast height (inches),

H is total tree height (feet),

NLDF16 is the number of limb-free and defect-free faces in the 16-foot log, and

DEF is the estimated tree defect expressed as a percentage of gross cruise volume.

Coefficients for the value equation may be determined according to the steps in the section: How to Use the System.

Coefficients for the volume equation are as follows:

Constant = + 80.453880(DEF) (D<sup>2</sup>H) = - .000088720520NLDF16 = + 2.4064027D<sup>2</sup> = + .67704661H = -5.5433410(DEF<sup>2</sup>) (D<sup>2</sup>H) = -.00000041939578H<sup>2</sup> = + .033906473H/D = + .077834676(D<sup>2</sup>H) = + .077834676= + .0083360138

The equations developed from the two lumber recovery studies account for 86 percent of the total variation in total dollar value, 89 percent of the total variation in lumber volume.

#### How the System Performs

From the total sample of 576 trees, a subsample of 70 trees was randomly selected to test the performance of the estimating equations. The 70 trees were not used in the development of the equations. The four quality criteria measurements (d.b.h., height, faces, and defect) were recorded for each of the 70 trees. Predictions of the lumber selling value and lumber tally volume were then calculated.

Table 1 shows comparisions of estimated and actual values for the 70 test trees. Plots of the actual versus estimated tree values and volumes of individual trees are

Table 1-- A comparison of estimated and actual lumber selling value and lumber tally volume for 70 western larch trees

Unit	Estimated	Actual	Percent difference
Total value (dollars)	3,429.96	3,337.23	+2.8
Total lumber tally volume (board feet)	47,913	47,068	+1.8

shown in figures 2 and 3. As shown in these figures, the estimates of value and volume are about equally split by the 45-degree line.

In 1971, a lumber recovery study was held in Troy, Montana, in which the four quality criteria were recorded for each of the 100 trees in the sample. Predictions of the lumber selling value and lumber tally volume were made using the coefficients developed from the two base studies.

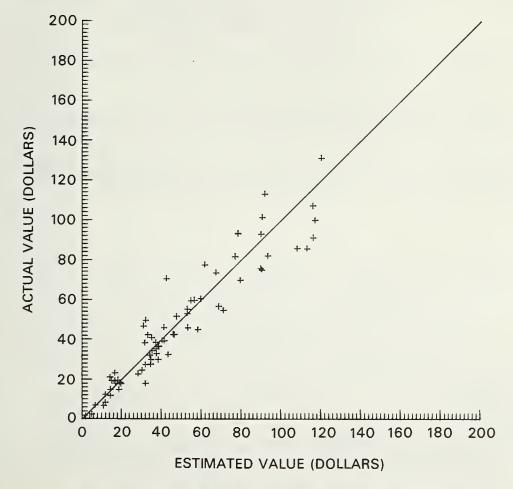


Figure 2.--Plot of actual overestimated tree value. 70-tree sample.

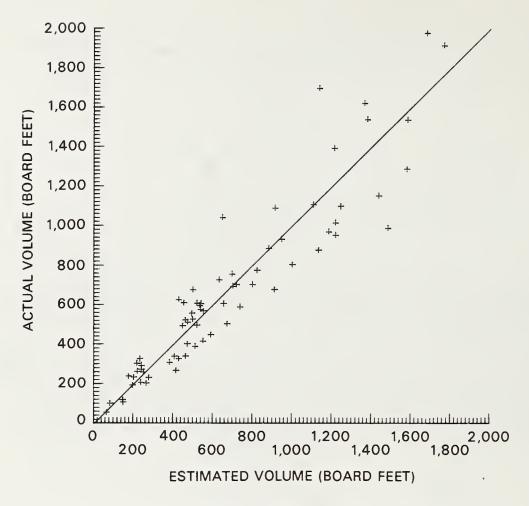


Figure 3.--Plot of actual overestimated tree lumber tally volume. 70-tree sample.

Table 2 shows the comparisons of the estimated and actual values for the 100 trees.

Figures 4 and 5 show plots of the actual versus estimated values and volumes for those trees.

Table 2-- A comparison of estimated and actual lumber selling value and lumber tally volume for 100 western larch trees

Unit	Estimated	Actual	Percent difference
Total value (dollars)	4,123.44	4,239.29	-2.7
Total lumber tally volume (board feet)	53,624	53,159	+0.9

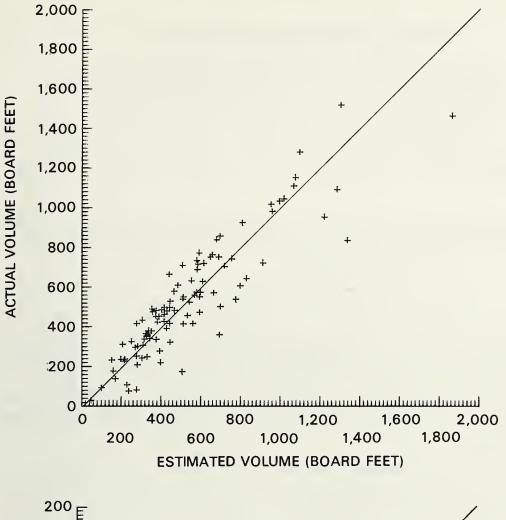


Figure 4.--Plot of actual over-estimated tree lumber tally volume. 100-tree sample.

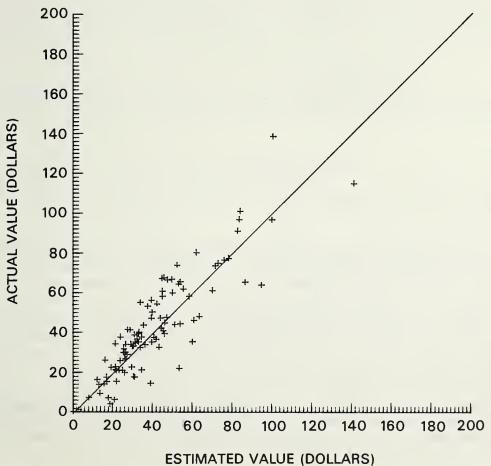


Figure 5.--Plot of actual over-estimated tree value. 100-tree sample.

#### How to Use the System

Efficient use of this system requires computer facilities for making regression analyses. The tree characteristic data (the four quality criteria), the lumber grade yield data for each of the trees in the base study, and appropriate prices are needed in a form suitable for computer use. A listing of the data and the card format for the 506 trees is illustrated in appendix II.

To estimate the total lumber tally volume of a tree or group of trees, simply solve the following equation using the coefficients shown:

Total lumber tally volume (board foot) =  $+80.453880 - .000088720520 (DEF) (D^2H) + 2.4064027 (NLDF16) + .67704661 (D^2) - 5.5433410 (H) - .00000041939578 (DEF^2) (D^2H) + .033906473 (H^2) + <math>8.9652163 (H/D) + .077834676 (H/D)^2 + .0083360138 (D^2H)$ .

The step-by-step procedure for estimating the selling value for a group of trees such as a sample for appraisal is as follows:

- 1. Select sample trees.
- 2. Measure and record for each sample tree the four characteristics:
  - a. Tree diameter,
  - b. Tree height,
- c. Number of limb-free and defect-free faces in the butt 16-foot log, and
  - d. Tree defect.
- 3. Assign current or desired lumber price(s) such as those available from several industry price reporting services to each of the lumber grades recorded in the original base study.
- 4. Multiply these lumber prices by the lumber yield information shown in appendix II to obtain a total dollar value for each of the trees that are in the base study(s).
- 5. Use an appropriate multiple regression program such as the BMD program series  $\frac{3}{2}$  to develop the value equation coefficients for the 506 trees. Use the computed

Dixon, W. J., ed. 1964. BMD biomedical computer programs. Health Sciences Computing Facility, Department of Preventative Medicine and Public Health, School of Medicine, University of California at Los Angeles, Calif.

total dollar value (step 4) and the four tree characteristics and the following transformations:

#### Dependent Variables:

Total dollars/D<sup>2</sup>H.

#### Independent Variables:

DEF DEF 2 NLDF16/D $^2$ H D/D $^2$ H H/D $^2$ H D $^2$ /D $^2$ H H/D/D $^2$ H 1/D $^2$ H

The dependent variable is divided by  $D^2H$  to equalize variance, and all of the independent variables except DEF and DEF<sup>2</sup> are divided by  $D^2H$  so that when the equation is untransformed it will appear as that on page 3 and 4. DEF and DEF<sup>2</sup> are not divided by  $D^2H$  because they are already expressed as a percent of total volume.

- 6. Make a covariance analysis of the two base study value equations that result from applying new prices to obtain appropriate coefficients for the common equation (i.e., to obtain the weighted average equation applicable to the two base studies). If base studies are to be applied individually, use the appropriate equation for each area.
- 7. Solve the value equation for the selected sample trees in step 1 using coefficients developed in step 6.

#### Conclusions

Field application tests of the system have demonstrated that it has a number of advantages over the conventional log grading method. It is faster to apply and thus more economical; it contains fewer judgment factors and therefore requires less experience by the cruiser and simplifies the training and checking of cruisers. Selling price is computed directly, the significant quality characteristics of each sample tree are recognized, and the computation procedures are relatively simple.

This system is similar to others which have been used successfully by the U.S. Forest Service in computing selling value on commercial timber sales in the northern Rocky Mountains. The performance and acceptance by both timber buyers and sellers indicate these systems are relatively

simple yet accurate methods for estimating the quality of sawtimber. The tests conducted thus far indicate that this system is applicable throughout the Inland Empire. Due to the expanse of the sample, it is the authors' opinion that it could be applied throughout the entire range of western larch.

#### Appendix I

#### INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

Defect related variables

- 1. defect percent
- 2. defect percent squared

#### Presence or absence of:

- 3. bumps and burls
- 4. burls over 4 inches
- 5. conks
- 6. basal wounds
- 7. nonbasal wounds
- 8. all wounds

#### Length of:

- 9. basal wounds
- 10. nonbasal wounds
- 11. all wounds
- 12. basal wounds squared
- 13. nonbasal wounds squared
- 14. all wounds squared
- 15. total diameter of burls
- 16. total number of conks
- 17. total number of conks squared
- 18. number of knot clusters in butt 16-foot log
- 19. number of knot clusters in butt 32-foot log

#### Quality related variables

- 20. height to the first dead limb
- 21. height to the first live limb
- 22. size of the first dead limb
- 23. size of the first live limb
- 24. size of the largest limb in the butt 16-foot log
- 25. size of the largest limb in the butt 32-foot log
- 26. height to the start of the crown
- 27. crown ratio
- 28. crown length
- 29. height of clear bole allowing no defect
- 30. height of clear bole allowing defect
- 31. height of limb-free bole allowing no defect

- 32. height of limb-free bole allowing defect
- 33. total length of clear face in 4-foot minimum units in the butt 16-foot log
- 34. total length of clear face in 4-foot minimum units in the butt 32-foot log
- 35. total length of clear face in 8-foot minimum units in the butt 16-foot log
- 36. total length of clear face in 8-foot minimum units in the butt 32-foot log
- 37. number of 4-foot clear panels on the butt 16-foot log
- 38. number of 4-foot clear panels on the butt 32-foot log
- 39. number of clear 8-foot panels on the butt 16-foot log
- 40. number of clear 8-foot panels on the butt 32-foot log
- 41. number of clear 8-foot panels on the butt 16-foot log not allowing defect
- 42. number of clear 8-foot panels on the butt 16-foot log allowing defect
- 43. number of clear faces on the butt 16-foot log allowing defect
- 44. number of clear faces on the butt 16-foot log not allowing defect
- 45. number of clear faces on the butt 32-foot log allowing defect
- 46. number of clear faces on the butt 32-foot log not allowing defect
- 47. number of limb-free faces on the butt 16-foot log allowing defect
- 48. number of limb-free faces on the butt 16-foot log not allowing defect
- 49. number of limb-free faces on the butt 32-foot log allowing defect
- 50. number of limb-free faces on the butt 32-foot log not allowing defect

#### Volume related variables

51.	d.b.h D		H/D
52.	total height = H		D <sup>2</sup>
53.	16-foot form class	59.	H <sup>2</sup>
54.	taper	60.	(D/H) <sup>2</sup>
55.	DH	61.	$(H/D)^2$
56.	D/H	62.	1/D <sup>2</sup> H

#### Appendix II

#### TREE QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS AND LUMBER YIELD DATA

The tree quality characteristics and lumber yield data for each of the 576 trees from the two base studies are listed according to the card format shown below.

#### LIST OF CHARACTERISTICS

Columns	Data
1 2-4 5-7 8-10 11-13 14	study identifier tree number d.b.h. total height defect percent number of limb-free and defect-free faces in the butt 16-foot log
15-18 19-22 23-26 27-30 31-34 35-38 39-42 43-46 47-50 51-54 55-58 59-62 63-66 67-72	volume of B Select lumber volume of C Select lumber volume of D Select lumber volume of 1 Common lumber volume of 2 Common lumber volume of 3 Common lumber volume of 4 Common lumber volume of 5 Common lumber volume of 5 Common lumber volume of Select Structural lumber volume of Construction lumber volume of Standard lumber volume of Utility lumber volume of Economy lumber total lumber tally volume

LIST OF DATA CARDS

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#### Appendix III

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEASURING TREE CHARACTERISTICS

Instructions for measuring and recording the western larch tree characteristics used in the equations are shown below.

- 1. Tree diameter (D) is measured and recorded to the nearest 0.1 inch at 4-1/2 feet above ground on the uphill side on the tree.
- 2. Tree height (H) is total tree height measured from the ground on the uphill side of the tree and recorded to the nearest foot. This height includes a dead top if one exists and the projected height if the tree has a broken top.
- 3. Number of limb-free and defect-free faces in the butt 16-foot log (NLDF16), where a face is one-fourth the circumference of the tree for the full 16-foot length of the butt 16-foot log (butt 16-foot log defined as the first 16.5 feet of the tree above normal stump height). Any limb or limb stub other than epicormic limbs removes a face. Any scalable defect removes the face in which the defect occurs. All size knot indicators are allowed. The variable is coded as 0-4 faces.
- 4. Scalable defect (DEF) is expressed as a percent of the gross cruise volume. The estimate includes deductions made from the gross cruise volume for visible abnormalities such as crook, conks, cankers, burls, and bumps. It also includes the estimated volume loss from unknown sources such as logging breakage and hidden or internal defects such as rot or pitch rings.

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PNW-231, 29 p., illus. Pacific Northwest Forest and 1978. An equation for estimating the value and volume of western larch trees. USDA For. Serv. Res. Pap. Range Experiment Station, Portland, Oregon. Plank, Marlin E., and Thomas A. Snellgrove.

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- 2. Developing and evaluating alternative methods and levels of resource management.
- 3. Achieving optimum sustained resource productivity consistent with maintaining a high quality forest environment.

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